

WASHINGTON.
"Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong,
our Country."
SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1838.
OFFICE ON K STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY
WEST OF THE BURNT POST OFFICE.
EDITED BY
H. J. BRENT & DR. T. D. JONES.

TO NATIVE AMERICANS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY:
Fellow-Citizens: I am directed, by the President and
Council of the Native American Association of the United
States at Washington City, to invite you to form in the
different counties and cities of the several States, auxiliary
Native Associations to be united with us in this cause.
I am also instructed to call your attention to the neces-
sity of authorizing a committee of such of those societies
as may be formed, to prepare, in your name, memorials
to Congress; to be presented at the early part of the en-
suing session, praying for a repeal of the laws of natural-
ization.

Your fellow-countryman,
HENRY J. BRENT,
Corresponding Sec'y. of the Native Am.
Association of the U. S., Wash. City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
The communication of "A Democrat," is an able pro-
duction, as honorable to his heart as it is creditable to his
head, will appear at the earliest moment. We invite a
continuance of the favors of this patriot. They cannot
come too soon nor too often.

"Col. —, U. S. Ar."—The individual bearing
the above title (whether real or assumed, we expect it
soon to be made appear.) who called on us for the author
of the communication sign'd "F.," was promptly put in
possession of the true name of the writer of that article,
about which we suspend further action until a develop-
ment of facts shall make it necessary "to disabuse the
public."

At our meeting on the 14th instant, Mr. Wirt's
name was mentioned in our proceedings, by mistake,
this gentleman not having been present on that occasion.

The MARSHAL of the District has returned to this
City with John B. Henderson in his possession.

The Webster Dinner went off in Boston with great
effect.

A friend has sent us the New York Truth-Teller, con-
taining an official account of the Irish celebration of the
4th of July in this City. It is our humble duty to give
these proceedings a hasty but feeling notice. We had
occasion some months ago to comment upon the celebra-
tion of the Feast of St. Patrick, when many foreign
toasts were drunk with bumpers of still grog. Whenever
these Irishmen get together over the social board, they
are at once inspired with the genius of wit—the sources
whence it flows, being a strong matter of doubt among
the learned—some say from the mercurial temperament
of the nation, and others, and we are among the latter,
from the classic and poetical bing of a whiskey barrel.
Their Helicon can be bought like other mineral water—
by the pint, gallon or cask—their Olympus is epitomized
into a demijohn, and their vale of Acready, the shaded
side of a cellar door. We will to this celebration of the
Irish American Benevolent Society—we notice it be-
cause we have nothing on our hands at present, and not
because we see one respectable name on the whole list,
on which the notice of a gentleman might rest with plea-
sure. The company was composed principally of oyster
cellar keepers, whiskey retailers, or grocers in the gin
line.

The first toast that strikes our notice, is as follows:
"Ireland—May she soon assume a station among the
republics of the East." We are struck with the geo-
graphical-political knowledge of this regular concoction,
and hail the news with joy, that there are counterbalancing
republics, rising up to poise our own. The idle wish
of these revellers, however, will accomplish nothing more
than another bravado-insult to their oppressed land. A
Mr. McLaughlin, the festive orator of irregular toasts,
undertook with assiduous gravity, to prove many things
of the American party of the Revolution, and the Revolu-
tionary American party of the present day, and sat down
amid roars of laughter; while "Ajax, with his seven-fold
shield of godly bull hide, rose to the assembled chi-
fs"—no less a personage than the serene, immaculate, and
erudite Mr. Philip Ennis, President, &c. of the Wash-
ington Benevolent Society, whose first Pickwickian cele-
bration was held upon this distinguished occasion—mak-
ing thereby an epoch too grand for the contemplation
of ordinary minds, and producing an unusual change in
the mundane affairs of mankind. Mr. President of the
Benevolent Society rose, supported by the orator of the
day, and the Treasurer of the Society, and having gazed
calmly and complacently around upon the neighboring
trees, looked with a rapt eye to the shifting changes of
the clouds, placed with uncommon dignity his left hand
in his pocket; drawn thence his handkerchief and blown
his nose, he then called upon Mr. McLaughlin, who
trembled with awe, at his left hand, to "fold up a leaflet
of that whiskey and water in a tumbler and give it to
him." The Mahomet of the New Society then opened his
mouth and drank! Streams of Parnassus dwindled to a
dram, work wonders. Then poured forth the strain of
glittering waters from that consecrated mouth. "My
fellow citizens—Let me inform you—this—is—the
4th of July, 1838! Sixty-three years ago, while our fathers
rejoiced that the American war was to give them work
and wages, a few ignorant natives published the Declara-
tion of Independence. They invited the nations of the
world to come and sit upon their potato-patches: But
two in Europe heard the call—the British and the Hes-
sian—the Irish came with the British. They did not
come with the spade and the mattock—they did not come
with the hammer and the anvil—but they came with the
sword and the cannon—and they poured it right and left
into the Natives." (Here tremendous cheers deafened the
orator, and he drank to restore his voice.) "It's a pretty
business after all," resumed the tremendous man, "that
we should be opposed by these aristocratic natives who
are at Carroll's Spring. We who are the true gen-
uines—the true patriots—the true gentlemen—who are the
government contractors to furnish the gardens and the
water-works." (Here some very extraordinary twich-
ing was observable among the party and a great outpour-
ing of a certain liquor.) "I beg pardon, sir, I should have
said the Noland Hydraulics."

"But depend upon it we are not to be disturbed—the
whole American nation, will see how disinterested we are
in hating this Native Association. Let me prove it." (No
one objected to logic.) "You see these Natives want
all the offices, now that's what we want, and all the contracts,
merely, my beloved hearers, (the orator began to feel) to
sustain the country; for believe me, if we didn't sustain
the country, it would be like old Ireland." (Here loud
cheers of "Ireland for ever" were raised.) "Now, we are
not to be ousted out of our patriotic contracts, and of-
fices, and stopped from driving carts orelling grog to our
country people. Och by my soul, and by the potatoe,
sweet emblem of Ireland and liberty, by these blessed
blossoms on my nose, (here some one asked if they were
potatoe blossoms) we will deserve our fate if we don't
rise up at once, (here several languidly moved to rise,
one or two modestly crept under the table in consequence)
and gird on our —" Here the orator paused and quoted

a Hebrew proverb, remarkable for its elegance and pro-
fundity. He had produced the desired effect, and with a
flourish of the arm, emphatic beyond comparison, he
waved his hand forth! his eyes rolling with eloquent fer-
vor, and seizing a decanter, as Hercules would have
done his club, he drank, &c., a toast, which, for compre-
hensiveness of idea, benevolence of purpose, and wit of
point, has never been equalled. Having done this, the
godlike emigrant of Ireland took his seat and profoundly
slept. This is no fancy sketch. We doubt not but that
what we have written, is nearly verbatim what was said,
and precise as to what was done at this consecrated festi-
val.

We earnestly and emphatically call our readers' atten-
tion to the following speech made by a Foreigner, in this
city, on the 4th of July last, before a company composed
entirely of foreigners. The remarks are published offi-
cially in the New York Truth-Teller, and bear the im-
press of authority about them.

They are "born to be our masters." We cannot find
language with which to express our contempt at this
bold bravado of besotted insolence, and we would permit
it to pass by altogether, but that we see in it the motto
of the Irish party throughout this country. We have
felt the gradual advance of this party for some years past,
and seen it by degrees grasping upon all our offices,
within its reach, and using its power with all the malice
incident to hate in the possession of means. They our
masters—they, the bloody rioters, reeking with massacre
and murder—the outragers of the laws of their own
Government, and revilers of the free institutions of this—
they whose fathers fought inch by inch, and drop of blood
by drop with our revolutionary sires, against the spread
of free principles, against the independence of this country.

"Born to be our masters"—ridiculous but awful
boast, typical of the great emotion of ambition that stirs
within the heart of this ambitious portion of our popula-
tion. We believe sincerely that such is their idea; they
have seen how supinely and slavishly our officers and
office seekers bow before them for their political influence;
they hear the maudlin flattery of silly speechifiers of
their intelligence, their ancient glory, their modern vir-
tues—intelligence that reaches to the knowledge of a
few license laws for grog shops—pristine glory, whose
halo reflects the commingled shades of defeated conspi-
racies and ghastly treacheries, and virtues that saturate
our public works with blood and fill our communities
with revelling and riots.

The crisis is drawing near when some attempt will be
made against us; and we have been informed that foreign-
ers have said, that "if the foreign party in this city was as
spirited as they are in Baltimore and New York, this
paper would have been stopped long ago by force, and the
spread of the Native cause prevented by the same means." Let them dare that issue—let them but dare
erick their little finger at this Press, to do it violence,
and not only the blood of those who edit, and those who
publish and print, will be shed freely in its defence, but
there is an Association composed of thirteen hundred
brave Native Americans, who would crush this presum-
ing foreign party as Hercules would have crushed an egg-
shell in his brawny hand. In connection with this idea
of foreign mastery, we must link the close of Mr. Philip
Ennis's speech upon the same occasion, and which im-
plies that he, too, is ready to raise his arm against the
natives of a country whose generosity has raised him
above penury.

Mr. Ennis remarked, in conclusion, "Gentlemen, I
shall not detain you much longer. I have not been trained
to oratorical display—but, when occasion requires,
you will find me more ready to act than to talk." The
kick of an Ass has more oratorical point in it than his
bray.

"Mr. Rannigan, [Rannegham] being called upon for a
sentiment, got up and said:

"Gentlemen, I am proud to see our venerable society
so strong and united on this glorious occasion. Since the
time that my pressing duties at home, constrained me to
resign the office of Secretary, which I so long filled, I
have been able to bestow my undivided attention to what
was most conducive to the respectability of your body.
I thought we could not rebut more strongly the slanders
which are every day flung against us, than by
"showing forth," on this occasion, in our might and
power, and I therefore recommended a celebration. How
proud am I now, to look around me, and beneath the
foliage of this time-honored oak, see such a concourse of
noble and adopted citizens. The spirit, gentlemen, of
the day is not exclusively felt by those who are misnamed
"Natives." It burns in my breast now as warmly and as
bright as in that of any of those who are now singing
hallelujahs to liberty near the exclusive, but unknown
Carroll Springs. Let us set the example this day, to rival
those "Natives in armor and sincerity upon these oc-
casions. AS WE EXCEL THEM IN ALL THE
NOBLE AND GENEROUS VIRTUES OF THE
HEART. THEY ARE THE VERY HELOTS OF
THIS HAPPY AND INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC—
WHO TRY, LIKE THEIR GRECIAN PROTO-
TYPES, TO OBTAIN RESPECTABILITY UPON
THE RUINS OF THOSE WHO ARE BORN TO
BE THEIR MASTERS." Public voice has
already put them down. I fear there is no purgatory
to cleanse them from their sins. They have taught us a
useful lesson—that of vigilance and union. Follow the
advice given, with so much powerful eloquence, by your
orator for this evening, and you will never be deprived
of the high and undivided privileges of American Cit-
izens."

O'CONNELL AND HIS DISCIPLES.

The Irish, as a people, are proved by all experience to
be the worst, as we believe they are the most numerous,
of all immigrants that come among us, and it is not more
easy to assert, than it is to prove them the most dangerous,
as numbers may give them power.

It is a well known fact that that vile wretch, Daniel
O'Connell, is not only the political oracle of the Irish, but
he is their idol in every place and in every country where
Irishmen live.

This pensioned politician is equally base as he is ambi-
tious. He is the slandering general of the United States.
He is the abuser of their federative State institutions,
and the traducer of individuals—the best men of our
country. He has taken the unwarrantable liberty to
vilify the slaveholder with the fury of a madman, while
many of them, by an ill-judged sympathy, have ministered
to the wants, apparent or real, of those whom he has
kept under a constant and exhausting contribution to
gratify his ambition and avarice—draining them, to the
dregs, of their earnings in pitiful half penny contributions.
Will not this spirit be infused in his countrymen here?
Will they be exempt from the influence of a man thus
idolized, to whom they lend the ready and obedient ear—
the only man who could quell the Whitefeet depredations
and outrages by which Ireland has so long been the scene
of disgrace, robbery and blood?

We say that they are not exempt from the influence
of this demon incarnate. He receives continually the
most servile homage from them, and his opinions are
indicated by the repeated declarations of his followers
in this country, of whom we will give a sample.

A conceited raw Irishman, who has arrogantly enough
assumed to himself, as we have been informed, the style,
title and dignity of United States Botanist, emulating the
self-titled dignity—United States Geologist, whose name
cannot receive from us the importance of being presented
to public view through our columns, has been heard to
say, on different occasions, that if he had the power of the
President, not a slave should be employed on the public
works.

This impertinent ruffian was taken from menial labor
by the late President of the United States, from a distant
State, and put in authority here, obtaining, from the
earnings of the real supporters of the Government, a
salary which, with the perquisites he has the craft and
strategy to realize, amounts, we are fully assured, to

something like three thousand dollars per annum, clear
of all expenses.

This Paddy exhibits himself in ostentatious ignorance,
and, if judged by his pretensions, would be taken for the
"lord proprietary of one of Ireland's absentee domains."
Daniel O'Connell, like he, extorts the earnings of his
countrymen, whom alone he employs, by requiring them
as the condition of getting employment under him, either
to board with, or to rent a room of him, or yield some
other consideration, in which he has an eye single to his
own pecuniary interest.

How dare this raw foreigner, unfutured in any thing
but impudence and avarice, impugn our institution of
slavery, whether this institution be right or wrong in
itself? Is not this the putrid taint of O'Connellism? Yes;
and if these riotous subjects only had power equal to their
malignity, they would take what advantage they could
obtain, by appealing to the worst passions of the human
heart, in the persons of the slaves, and, in conjunction
with these congenial auxiliaries, would sweep our land
with the besom of destruction.

We have called the attention of the Southern people to
this subject before, and we now renew the appeal.

The remarks of the Record would have been much
more to the purpose if it had said, this is the fruit of
suffering ungovernable foreigners to come among us, who
having been guilty of this sort of conduct at home, to
save their backs from the lash or their necks from the
halter, have fled to this country, where, from the too
easy operation of our laws and the ridiculous favoritism
manifested towards them by those who have the leaves
and fishes to bestow for fraudulent votes to increase
their popularity, they can commit their outrages on our
citizens with impunity, to the disgrace of society and the
great prejudice of our national character.

Every one of the reading community must be convin-
ced of the deteriorating effect of this moral fungus upon
our body politic, and that there is but one remedy—that
is, to check emigration, and to cut off this "root of bitter-
ness," this corroding canker now exerting such a baneful
influence, moral and political, on our society.

From the Westchester Record, July 10.

OUTRAGE.

A man named McRea, was stabbed in the abdomen by
an Irishman, in this Borough, on Wednesday night
last, at about 12 o'clock. He was returning to his board-
ing house in company with some associates—a fracas oc-
curred between them, when the stab was inflicted. Be-
ing excited, he did not mind the wound at first, went to
bed, but next day it became alarming, and his case was
considered dangerous by the physicians.

McRea has been working at Irishmen in the employ of
as a carter; is industrious in his habits—his employer
has been civil—his residence is in Philadelphia, where he
has a family. The offender, named James Roy, has been
arrested, and is in jail awaiting the fate of the man upon
whom he has inflicted the cruel injury.

This is another warning against the evil effect of con-
cealed weapons. Passion may arise in the human bosom,
and blows may follow, but serious damage rarely is the
consequence unless the combatants resort to weapons of a
metal character.

STABBING.—On Saturday, a worthy well behaved ne-
gro, in the employ of U. L. Costa, Esq., as an ostler, was
stabbed with a pitchfork by an Irishman in the employ of
Mr. Patton, Livery Stable keeper, in Liberty street, near
Washington street. Some words arose between the par-
ties about a pair of pantaloons, which the negro had lost
from his stable, and the accused ran at him with a pitch-
fork, and stabbed him in the left side, but not dangerously.
As yet, the accused has not been arrested, but a com-
panion who encouraged him to the deed was caught by
officers Taylor and Hardenbrook. He is committed for
trial.

A meeting of the "Juvenile Native American
Association" will be held this evening, (July 23), at 8
o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is required; and any
persons wishing to become members of the Association
will come forward and sign their names.

N. B.—Place of assembly, E. between 8th and 9th
streets.
By order of the Association.

FROM BRAZIL.

Letters from Rio Janeiro to the 1st of June,
with the sight of which we have been favored,
mention the receipt of advices from Rio Grande
to May 22d, confirming the total defeat of the
Government troops by the Insurgents of that Pro-
vince, with a loss of 2,000 men. Only a few
cavalry and three Generals escaped. The rebels
were marching towards Rio Grande, and there
was no hope of the Government being able to
withstand them. The Province (Rio Grande) was
considered as lost to Brazil. It is the southern
most province of Brazil, and borders on the
Oriental Republic, of which Montevideo is the
capital.—Journal of Commerce.

ON THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

We have often thought that the study of History
was not sufficiently cultivated in our schools
and academies. Indeed, a student seldom, unless
incidentally, acquires a more definite idea of his-
tory than he gleams from the classics; and a youth
whose studies are confined to the different branches
of English letters, generally leaves school with
but vague and unconnected notions of ancient or
modern history.

The advantages which are derived from the
study of history are immense—but still they do
not seem to be properly understood. History
has been emphatically termed "the looking-glass
of the world"—it reflects all the actions of
mankind, and brings to our view the acts of
distant and receding ages. It gives us a pros-
pect of human affairs—it shows us the tumults,
changes, wars, and convulsions of empires—the
politics, religions, virtues, and vices of individuals
and nations—it furnishes us with patterns to
imitate and examples to deter.

By studying history, a man may grow wise at
the expense of the studies of other men. He may
thus visit, without travelling, all the habitable
parts of the globe. He may converse with the
sages of olden time. He may revel at Babylon
with Alexander the Great, or sip black broth
at Lacedaemon with the pupils of Lycurgus. He
may accompany Atilla, the scourge of mankind,
on his devastating routes, or look in upon Peter
of Russia, while devising plans to improve the
condition of his barbarous subjects. He may go
forth with Columbus to discover a new world—or
join Napoleon and his numerous hosts, in at-
tempting to enslave kingdoms. In a word, a
familiar acquaintance with history will give a
man a certain knowledge of mankind, which every
one should possess. It is an important branch
of education, which should not be overlooked.
It will excite to virtue and deter from vice. It
will multiply and enlarge a person's ideas, and
stimulate to noble deeds.—Boston Journal.

A courtier, with sundry bows and scrapes, and
"many-wreathed smiles," once accosted Talley-
rand with "Your excellency has deigned to
promise me your protection; accordingly I take
the liberty of reminding your excellency that
such a place is vacant," (designating a particular
office.) "Vacant!" exclaimed Talleyrand, with
an emphasis on the word, which he repeated;
"my friend, you have yet to learn that when a
place is vacant, it is already given away."

BY REV. S. F. SMITH.

My country! tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty—
Of thee I sing:
Land where my fathers died;
Land of the free man's pride;
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

My native country! thee—
Land of the noble free—
Thy name I love:
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song:
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God! to thee—
Author of liberty!
To thee we sing:
Long may our land be bright,
With freedom's holy light—
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our King!

THE STOLEN SERMON.—Two gentlemen, who
had attended a charity sermon, were talking of
it afterwards in company. "Didn't you like our
parson's sermon very much?" said one. "Yes,"
replied the other, "it was a good sermon, but he
stole it." This was told to the preacher, who
resented it, and called on the gentleman to retract
what he had said. "I am not," replied the ag-
gressor, "very apt to retract my words, but in
this instance I will; I said you had stolen the
sermon; I perceive I was wrong, for on returning
home and referring to the book that I thought it
was taken from, I found it there."

Three Indian bodies in a remarkable state of
preservation, as unaltered in their terrific features
expressing agonies of death, as if buried yester-
day, were recently discovered from a ditch in a
turf meadow at Sudbury, Mass. There was a
light covering of something like ashes over them,
and when the air was admitted they crumbled as
usually happens.

One had a fracture of the skull, another bullet
holes; arrow heads and rusted tomahawks were
found by their sides. They are supposed to have
been killed when Wadsworth was massacred so
long ago as April 18, 1676.—N. Y. Star.

A SANGUINARY RENCONTRE.—The Catskill
Messenger of July 12th, informs us that an un-
pleasant occurrence transpired at Athens on Mon-
day, which may be attended with serious conse-
quences. Capt. James Byrnes was stabbed four
times, twice in the arm, and twice in the side,
by A. R. Livingston. The wounds are said to
be very severe, and fears are entertained of their
proving mortal. The affair grew out of some
difficulty existing between the parties relative to
the disposition of the estate of the late Albert
Van Loan. Livingston is the executor of Van
Loan, and Byrnes the half brother of the testator.
The affair underwent an examination before Syl-
vester Nichols, Esq. by whom Livingston was
let to bail in the sum of \$10,000.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—Thirteen poor devils confined
on a process of the Commissioners of the Alms House, for
not supporting their wives, were yesterday set at liberty
on their own recognizances. Out of the thirteen thus dis-
charged, eleven were strapping Irishmen, and two
were blacks. The average of them had been confined
from 3 to 4 months. One poor negro had been in five
months on the complaint of his wife, because he was un-
able to support two broods of step-children, which belonged
to his wife by two former husbands. Another was a case
where a woman had kept her husband locked up for three
months, because he "couldn't get work." The rest of
them were loafers and worthless vagabonds. The Re-
corder gave them each a parting admonition to the effect
that if there should be any further charges of a similar
nature substantiated against them, the law would be en-
forced permitting their being apprenticed out, and the
proceeds of their labor appropriated to the support of their
forlorn families.—New York Star.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—The undersigned has on
hand an assortment of all kinds of Building Mate-
rials, such as White and Yellow Pine Lumber of every
variety, Oak, timber and plank of nearly every needful
dimension; Poplar, Cherry, Ash, and Walnut, Shingles,
Laths, Lime, and Cement, white and common Sand.
He continues the manufacture of Brick at his kilns
west of the Washington City Asylum, and has now on
hand and ready for delivery Brick of the best quality.
Persons wishing to purchase may do so by leaving orders
at the kiln, or by reference to the undersigned, at the
Lumber Yard on 12th street, near the Canal.
Fire Wood of every description is kept on hand.
All the above articles will be sold at as fair prices as
they are sold by others. He therefore solicits a share of
the public patronage.
JULY 28—31
ULYSSES WARD.

GEORGE SWEENEY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer and General Agent,
has removed to the Office of the Firemen's In-
surance Company, Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Brown's
Hotel.
July 25.

SUMMER COMPLAINT, DIARRHÆA, DYSEN-
TERY, and all other derangements of the Stomach
and Bowels, are effectually cured by Doctor Jayne's Car-
minative Balsam.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir: Having made use of your Car-
minative Balsam in my family, and finding it to be admi-
rably adapted to the complaints for which it is intended,
I take pleasure in recommending it to the use of my
friends, and the public generally, believing those who
are afflicted with any of these complaints will find relief
in the use of this valuable medicine.

JONATHAN GOIN, D. D.
President of Granville College, Ohio.
New York, May 20, 1837.

From the Rev. H. K. Green, Professor in the Germantown
Collegiate Institute.

GERMANTOWN, April 30, 1838.
Dr. Jayne—My Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to com-
municate, in this manner, my favorable opinion of your
"Carminative Balsam." For two years it has been in
almost constant use in my family. It was thus intro-
duced: A child five years old had been sick, some 5 or 6
days, of the Dysentery. Colic and other medicines
had been largely administered, but without the least ap-
parent benefit. The peculiar discharges from the bowels
were unchanged in both character and frequency; the
strength of the little patient could not hold out much
longer. At this juncture I was reminded, by a friend,
of your Balsam. After a portion of Castor Oil, it was
administered several times through the night. In the
morning the Physician found the discharges "essentially
changed;" the disease was checked, nay, removed; all
other medicine was discontinued, and the child was soon
restored to usual health. We have, ever since, kept this
invaluable medicine on hand, and for both adults and
children have found it uniformly efficacious. We readily
pronounce it the best adapted to family use of all the
preparations with which we are acquainted. Hoping the
public will soon become universally acquainted with this
medicine,
I remain yours, &c.,
H. K. GREEN.

For sale at TODD'S Drug Store.
June 28.

LUMBER AND WOOD.—The undersigned, dealer
in Lumber and Wood, has his yard on 12th street,
near the canal bridge, where he intends keeping a good as-
sortment, which he will sell on as good terms and at as fair
prices as at any other yards. He respectfully solicits a
share of public patronage.
He has also several houses and lots, and unimproved
lots, which he will sell on good terms.
ULYSSES WARD.
Washington, June 23, 1838.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL, JUNE 29, 1838.
CITY TAXES.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS, RESIDENT AND
NON-RESIDENT.—In conformity to law, notice
is hereby given to all persons whose taxes are in arrears,
that, unless payment be made at this office within sixty
days from the date hereof, the collection will, at the ex-
piration of that time, be enforced by sale of the real prop-
erty, or of any personal effects that may be found on the
premises.
July 14—2m
A. ROTHWELL,
City Collector.

WASHINGTON WHITE LEAD MANUFACTO-
RY.—The subscriber having got his Lead Works
into successful operation, is now prepared to furnish
White Lead, either dry or ground in oil, in quantities to
suit purchasers.
Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and the
subscriber pledges himself to furnish a good article at the
eastern prices, and in any quantities.
June 23—6t
JOHN PURDY.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty.

FLODARDO HOWARD'S
Improved Compound
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

FOR THE CURE OF
Scrofula or Kings Evil, Obsolete eruptions of the
Chronic Rheumatism, skin, skin,
Syphilitic and Mercurial Ulcerous Sores,
Diseases, Pains in the Bones,
And all diseases requiring the aid of alterative medicines.
This Extract is prepared from an improved formula,
sanctioned by scientific Physicians and Pharmacologists, and
is decidedly one of the most active, efficacious, and con-
venient preparations in use.
It should be used, where circumstances will admit,
under the guidance and direction of a physician.
Carefully prepared and sold only at my Pharmacy.
FLODARDO HOWARD.

Also for sale at most of the Drug Stores in Washington
City, Baltimore, and throughout the United States.
The following Select Medicines and miscellaneous articles
are also prepared and sold as above:

HOWARD'S TONIC MIXTURE, warranted a cure for
fever and ague.

HOWARD'S COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA, CUBERS,
AND COPAIBA, for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stric-
tures, &c. HOWARD'S VERMIFUGE, a safe and effectual
worm destroying medicine.

HOWARD'S CATHARTIC PILLS, without mercury.

HOWARD'S COMPOUND KESKOTE TOOTH ACHE
DROPS.

HOWARD'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF CARRAGEEN, a
safe, simple, agreeable, and effectual remedy for coughs,
colds, asthma, &c.

HOWARD'S COMPOUND KESKOTE TOOTH WASH, for
arresting and preventing decay in teeth, and for diseases
of the gums; an agreeable and pleasant wash for preserv-
ing them in a healthy condition.

HOWARD'S KESKOTE TOOTH PASTE.

DR. WISTAR'S COUGH LOZENGES, celebrated for the
cure of coughs, colds, &c.

HOWARD'S INDELEIBLE INK.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED CHEMICAL CHLORIDE SOAP.

HOWARD'S CHEMICAL SHAVING COMPOUND.

HOWARD'S SUPERIOR TOILET SOAP.

HOWARD'S CHEMICAL ESSENCE OF SOAP, for remov-
ing grease, paint, tar, &c., from wearing apparel.

HOWARD'S CEMENT, for mending broken
glass, china, earthenware, &c.

HOWARD'S ISSUE OINTMENT, for keeping open issues
and blisters.

HOWARD'S MAGNOLIA EXTRACT, a delicate and deli-
cious perfume for the toilet.

HOWARD'S SUPERIOR COLOGNE WATER.

HOWARD'S FLORIDA WATER.

HOWARD'S LAVENDER WATER.

HOWARD'S LIMEY WATER.

HOWARD'S SUPERIOR TOOTH POWDER.
April 14.

CONSUMPTION!

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS have, from
their extraordinary success in giving instant relief,
and in curing Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of
Breathing, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Pain in the
Side, Spitting of Blood, Chillsiness and Shiverings that
precede Fevers and Lung Complaints generally! become
one of the most popular medicines known, and are sought
after from every part of the country, on account of the
astonishing success which has attended their adminis-
tration in the above complaints, frequently curing the most
obstinate cases, and giving the most unexpected relief,
after every other remedy has failed, and persons had
given themselves up in despair of a cure!

They have been known to cure persons supposed to be
far gone in consumption, and exhibiting all the appear-
ance of approaching dissolution.

And such have been the salutary effects of these Pills,
even in hopeless cases, as so far to mitigate the sufferings
of the patient, as evidently to prolong life for days and
weeks, and give